

THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - - EDITOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
The Climax Printing Co.
Wm. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.
PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.
Wednesday, - - July 15, 1890.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CLERK COURT OF APPEALS,
W. W. LONGMOOR,
of Harrison County.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION,
R. H. CROOKE.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
JOHN C. CHENAUULT.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
L. W. HILL.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
J. A. SULLIVAN.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. W. BALES.

FOR JAILER,
JOHN F. WAGGERS.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JOEL T. EMBRY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS,
MRS. A. T. MILLION.

FOR SURVEYOR,
J. A. G. WILLIAMSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
R. DUD MILLER.

Election First Monday in August, 1890.

General Fayette Hewitt, the best Anti-Slavery Kentucky ever had, has gone to Europe on account of his health.

PRESIDENT CASE, of the West Virginia State Senate has abandoned the Republican party. He cannot stand the attitude of that party on the tariff question.

As a cyclone swept over the St. Paul and Lake Superior country Monday and Tuesday last, a hundred and thirty persons were drowned in Lake Superior.

Gen. Dow, Republican, has been re-nominated for Congress in the tenth Illinois district, on a platform advising "a revision of the tariff and a reduction of duties."

The value of the railroad in Alabama, according to the assessment just completed, aggregates \$23,238,781. This is an increase in 1889 of \$4,182,248, and an increase of \$30,000,000 in ten years.

Hon. Ira Julian, of Frankfort, Ky., was on Tuesday, nominated for Judge of the Common Pleas Court by the Democratic District convention at Georgetown. The district members Jesseamine, Woodford, Fayette, Franklin and Scott.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. McCreary died at his home, near Owensboro on last Thursday, aged 75 years. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1868, and again in 1872. He was closely related to the late Dr. E. R. McCreary of this place.

EX-DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, of Iowa, has written a book declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He says the McKinley tariff bill as it left the House contains provisions that he would not support or defend for a nomination for any office.

It is the latest issue the Valley Virginian, Staunton, the oldest and by long odds the most influential Republican paper published in Virginia, boldly opposes the Lodge bill, basing its opposition upon the ground that it cannot benefit the party and will certainly lead to bloodshed and riot, in which the colored people will be the chief sufferers.

There is said to be a radical difference of opinion between the Republican Senators and Speaker Reed as to the party necessity for the passage of the federal elections bill. It is asserted that some of the Senators go so far as to offer to "pig-sticker" the bill if the Democratic members will refrain from opposition to the Senate tariff bill. Their theory is that it is more important for the Republican party to give the country some sort of tariff legislation than to attempt to force through a partisan measure whose only effect will be to stir up strife.

RIGHT AGAIN.

Ex-President Cleveland, in his letter to the Tammany Society of New York, said, read at the Fourth of July celebration of the order, sounded a keynote which the Tammany leaders will do well to heed in the coming campaign. It is true, as the ex-President says, "that the disposition of the American people to revolt against maladministration still remains to them, and is the badge of their freedom and independence, as well as their security for continued prosperity and happiness." It is true also, as he says, that we have reached "a time when party control is far too arrogant and bitter, and when in public place the true interests of the country are too lightly considered." That is exactly what the matter in Maryland and New York and in the Congress of the United States, where a caucus controls, and men are made to ignore the interests of the constituents in favor of those reckless schemes and political bosses.

THE CONVENTION.

The result of the Democratic Convention held on last Saturday to select a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention was highly gratifying to every true Democrat. The proceedings were marked by entire harmony, good feeling and good will, coupled with an enthusiastic feeling that now was the time to reassert the party's supremacy in Madison county. The resolutions have the true ring and voice the earnest protest of all who love liberty and justice under the Constitution. The candidate is a young man of ability and a Democrat. This ought to be a sufficient endorsement and we are satisfied that it is all the Democrats of this county want. Knowing him as a boy, in a young manhood, and as a lawyer at the bar, we can truthfully say he fully and fairly comes up to the old-fashioned standard of honesty, capability and faithfulness to himself. The time is short, but long enough to organize the party thoroughly and bring out its full vote and that is all that is necessary to secure Mr. Crooke's election and that of the entire ticket. Go to work.

MR. BLAINE AND HIS PARTY.

The opposition of Mr. Blaine to the McKinley tariff bill and the proposed Federal election law is highly creditable to him and ought to strengthen him in the good opinion of the conservative element of his party. Until his views were made known it seemed as if there was no longer any sense of patriotism or responsibility among the Republican leaders, but that all were committed irrevocably to the brutal policy formulated by Speaker Reed, of "rule or ruin." The revision from the high-handed methods of the party managers to which Mr. Blaine has given the initiative has been slow in coming, but it should be no less formidable because of the delay.

A BATTLE GROUND RESORT.

A Greenboro' (N. C.) correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch states a Northern syndicate is negotiating with the battle-ground Company for sites for a large hotel and pavilion at the Guilford battle-ground. This hotel, which is to be built from Greenboro', is being extensively improved. Already a number of cottages and pavilions and monuments have been erected, and it is destined to become one of the greatest pleasure resorts of that section. There are several valuable mineral springs on the property. A bill providing for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection on the grounds of a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Green has been favorably reported in the National House of Representatives, will be passed.

ROTTON BOROUGHS STATES.

The political status of the two new States, Wyoming and Idaho, suggests comparison with the famous "rotten borough" of English politics which returned men to Parliament who represented a merely nominal constituency. It is estimated that the four Senators and two Representatives whom the Republicans expect to gain from the new members of the Union represent "a population very much less than is contained in almost any existing congressional district." Both these States would have done very well as Territories for probably many years to come, but the reckless desire to obtain safe control of the Senate, and a larger majority in the House has caused the Republican leaders to give these sparsely-populated communities equal rank and power in the Senate with thickly settled States having important interests at stake in federal legislation.

ADAMS AND LONGMOOR.

The Mr. Vernon Signal puts forth a column concerning the appellate clerkship, and among many things says: "The history of the convention contradicts the statement that Adams was second best; for his chief support was made up of ex-Confederates, with General Simon Bolivar Buckner as their chief figure, fighting for Adams against his old comrade-in-arms the gallant Longmoor. But as Longmoor had been honored more than Adams? Adams was three times elected to Congress; was six years Clerk of the House of Representatives, two years Secretary of the Land Office, and is now serving out a four year's appointment as Secretary of State, which appointment he owes to Gov. Backner, an ex-Confederate general. What has Longmoor had in comparison? Only a circuit court clerkship. No Democrat can conscientiously withhold his vote from him. He represents the possibilities and triumphs of American citizenship. He has fought back poverty all his life. With no friends but his brain and his pluck, he has risen higher and higher in the estimation of the people until a whole State bows to a character that stands almost peerless and alone. Raising for himself a standard of giving to see the right, he fought like a hero until he was home from the battlefield, wounded, shattered and suffering a thousand deaths; but that unconquerable will triumphed over all. All the misdeeds of that noble manly life have been done; and he has not only survived, but he has suffered and of sadness. But the turn of the time has come and the Democracy of the State will honor itself by weaving into that life the loftier strains of hope and victory and peace, and the triumph he has achieved in life will only be eclipsed, if they can be so at all, by the magnificent victory he will win at the polls in August, when Kentucky shall say to all the world, this is the character of man Kentuckians delight to honor."

SATURDAY'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call issued by the County Executive Committee the Democrats of Madison County assembled in mass convention on Saturday last for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the county in the Constitutional Convention. Below will be found the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Thorpe, and on motion of Hon. W. T. Tevis, Judge John C. Miller was elected chairman and Col. O. H. Chenault secretary. The following committee on Resolutions was appointed by the chair: J. A. Sullivan, T. S. Bronston, Alvin Hild, Thos. Thorpe, Sanford Oldham, N. B. Coy and W. T. Tevis. While waiting for the committee's report, some resolutions were declared in order. Hon. W. B. Smith in a terse, vigorous manner presented the claims of H. C. Crooke and Hon. T. S. Bronston performed a like service for J. N. Douglas. Squire Douglas's nomination was seconded by John Hill and Mr. Crooke's by D. M. Cheek. Some resolutions were made by Squire Douglas, who pledged his support to the candidate and that of his friends, Judge Chenault, Judge Scott and others, after which the Convention adjourned. The following are the resolutions reported by the committee and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved: By the Democracy of Madison County in convention assembled for the purpose of selecting a Democratic nominee to represent Madison County in the State Constitutional Convention, That we approve the nomination made by the Democratic Committee for this convention.

2nd. That we reaffirm our faith in and allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1888 and in the KY. State platform adopted at Louisville in May, 1890.

3rd. That we denounce the arbitrary and unconstitutional course of the Republican party in the Federal Congress and we specially denounce that most infamous and unconstitutional measure ever passed by any Federal Congress, popularly known as the Force bill.

4th. We pledge our united effort and support to the nominee of this convention and call on all Democrats to use all honorable means to secure his election.

J. C. MILLER, Chairman.
O. H. CHENAUULT, Secy.

A LETTER FROM MRS. WARD.

Her Argument before the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

(Kansas City News.)
The Rev. J. S. Ford of the local branch of the Church Triumphant, the followers of the Rev. Geo. J. Schweinfurth, whom they believe to be Christ has received a letter from Mrs. Ward, now in Tennessee, whose dismissal from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was confirmed by the general assembly of the church in session at Union City, Tenn., this week. The letter follows:

Union City, Tenn., May 20, 1890.
Rev. S. Ford, Kansas City.

Greetings from the height of glory in the land of strangers. O, how all nature in this Southern clime is joining with me in singing praises unto God today, the song of birds in every tree, the fragrance of the sweetest flowers filling the atmosphere.

I have been in this place since Thursday evening holding in the name of the Holy One, who is in the midst of Israel continually. And my soul blesses and praises the Lord abiding with us. My case was finished this morning. The committee in reporting made request that Mrs. Ward be heard by the assembly and the vote to do so is almost unanimous.

I then read my testimony to an audience which filled the court house, the place being larger than any of the other church buildings. Every face was toward me and I was given the privilege of reading the time allotted to me was one half hour, and not being quite through at time given there was a call for "extension" all over the house. The moderator then gave consent and I then finished the testimony. Several persons came to me as I passed out and asked for Mr. Schweinfurth's address. One minister handed me his picture and requested me to forward it to Mr. Schweinfurth and said he had written and received one letter from him. (Read Pa. CX.) It was a new thing that I was doing this morning, an orthodox boy gathering together, a large company to listen to a testimony for Christ, the Lord, and all that I know not who will receive the truth, I am glad for the opportunity to speak his name. (Read Pa. XXXV.)

I expect to leave this place this evening for Richmond.

Yours in the abiding presence of Christ,
MRS. L. A. WARD.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.

Since the original package decision of the United States Supreme Court "bleeding" Kansas seems to have become, in part at least, a type. Kansas, if we are to believe a Topeka correspondent of an Eastern newspaper. Within twenty-four hours after the publication of the decision the brewers of Kansas City opened negotiations with ex-saloonkeepers in Kansas, offering them agencies for the sale of their beer. At first only kegs, half kegs, quarter kegs and cases containing two dozen bottles were handled, but they subsequently created a new package containing a whole case of beer. The whole sale whiskey dealers made up car loads of quarts and pint flasks of that liquor, and, shipping them across the line sold them as original packages through their Kansas agents. When the brewers had reduced their packages to three bottles of beer, the whiskey dealers reduced theirs, and last week they sent to Topeka a carload of two-ounce and four-ounce vials of their favorite drink. Two thousand of these packages of convenient size, fitted to the drinking capacity of the purchaser, were loaded into a car, imbedded in loose hay, and brought to market. The contest seems to be whiskey vs. beer. The brewers agree to hold their own, caused by the fact that they are not doing well. The whiskey dealers, on the other hand, are doing well. The whiskey dealers, on the other hand, are doing well.

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF PRESENT POLITICS.

As depicted in the very forcible manner the decadence of public morality among the young men and the duty upon their consciences to work for the purification of public life.

The address of Bishop Potter at Harvard on Thursday depicts in a very forcible manner the decadence of public morality among the young men and the duty upon their consciences to work for the purification of public life. "The decadence and the golden rule," said Senator Ingalls recently in a letter written in the Senate chamber at Washington, "has no place in politics, whose object is success." To this sentiment Bishop Potter, it is needless to say, does not subscribe. On the contrary, he pleads eloquently for the higher code which places right above might. More to his taste is the remark attributed to Henry Clay—"I'd rather be right than to be successful." Not less encouraging, perhaps, than the fact that the Senator from Kansas should accept as his view, is the circumstance that this particular Senator has been elected by his colleagues to preside over their deliberations, and uses the high position of President of the Senate to give voice to his deep conviction that cynical politics is not only a disgrace to the Republic, but a danger to its life.

"It has been reserved," says Bishop Potter in this connection, "for our own day to develop a doctrine of morals in connection with the domain of public affairs which even the ingenuity of Alphonse Leguier would have found it difficult to explain or excuse. For this new doctrine of conduct is, simply and in substance, that there are certain acts and relationships in life which have absolutely no moral quality whatever, and in judging of them, we are bidden to understand, an appeal to the ordinary standard of right and wrong as unavailing as an appeal to the law of the land. Such a claim needs to be dissipated by every thoughtful mind. If this be true, what shall be said of those who not only consent to maxims but to policies which are essentially corrupt and corrupting, and who by means of them secure as legitimate elements of a statecraft which they declare to be to be deliberately emptied of all regard for moral obligation." The topics to which the Bishop gives special attention—having regard for their moral aspect—are the prevailing "policy of favoritism which makes parties serve the substantial basis for political preference," and the vast bribe of pensions with which the dominant party is purchasing the support of the ex-soldier element. The spoils system of civil service and the policy of unlimited pensions have this in common—that they both contemplate the purchase of political services with the money of the people. The loyalty of the manufacturing interest we may add, is secured in a similar spirit by the transfer to that interest of the taxing power, a bribe which takes out of the pockets of the people, in the form of enhanced prices, a sum which cannot be less than \$800,000 a year. Bishop Potter makes the complaint in regard to present civil service methods that they tend to discourage the growth among men of great merit, eminent for their services to the State. "One would think," he says, "that no system had ever been devised more effective to represent the people and to degrade into pusillanimous and enfeebled citizenship the workman than the system of civil service which they have for the last fifty years, and never more insistently than of late has been striving to establish itself among this people. The moral quality of public men is being openly proclaimed as the only safe and powerful means to maintain a healthy and active interest in our political institutions—that, in other words, there is no instinct of patriotism strong enough to constrain a man to active participation in the political life of his country. The result is a degradation of the public man before him all the while the possible pride which he may snatch out of worldly and staminate strife." The sale of the Roman empire at public auction by the Pretorian Guard to the highest bidder is being paralleled, in the Bishop's opinion, by the present Congress in its use of pensions. Upon this point his language is particularly impressive: "The honorable provision for those who suffered and were disabled in their country's defense threatens, under the selfish and unscrupulous manipulation of those who see in the degradation of their fellow-citizens a short and easy road to political success, to become a pauperizing system, whose least and most innocent consequence is the ruinous burden which it is destined sooner or later to saddle upon the public treasury. Never was there a phariseism of phariseism in which personal greed and more impudently masqueraded in the garments of a grateful patriotism than our halls of Congress have lately presented, and the unmanly silence with which schemes so grotesque that they should have long ago been laughed out of any intelligent public assembly have been received is one of the most amazing facts of our political experience. I have nothing to say of those who have devised this infamy and perpetrated it with the name civic gratitude, but for the mischief which it is destined to do, and the degradation of the public man can feel, I think, any other than the most profound sympathy and sorrow. This surely is a system of government that deliberately conspires to degrade men, and no delinquency ought to consent to excuse or condone it."

PROGRESS.

The Manufacturers' Record of July 12 says: "The past week has been a noted one for the activity in the organization of gigantic industrial enterprises, the magnitude of which overwhelms the many smaller concerns that would otherwise command much attention. In Alabama, Treadwell leads with a contract for the building of a great furnace and steel plant to include rolling mill, steel mill, &c., and to employ, when fully completed, about 3,000 hands; Birmingham has secured a \$1,000,000 contract to operate in Florida. At Ocala, Fla., an \$800,000 company has been organized to mine and manufacture fertilizers. Kentucky had for the week a \$2,000,000 coal and iron company and a \$500,000 road iron company. In South-west Virginia the great activity previously reported continues. At Richlands, Pennsylvania, capitalists will build \$500,000 iron pipe works and at Radford iron mines from the same state will erect two furnaces, a rolling mill, bar, bolt and rail mill, &c., while at Frankfort a \$500,000 company will build extensive iron works. While these great concerns are being put into shape, the organization of smaller enterprises, such as woodworking mills, brick yards, ice factories, foundries and machine shops, goes steadily on. In every direction there is solid growth and increasing prosperity, based on the utilization of the unequalled natural resources of this favored section. The second half of 1890 bids fair to show a degree of activity that would have been deemed impossible even twelve or eighteen months ago."

MORE PROTESTS AGAINST THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The Republican-farmers of Ohio who are interested in the production of maple sugar are said to be in a state of serious discontent because the McKinley bill fails to extend a bounty to their industry and imposes an additional tax on tin plate, which is largely used for utensils for gathering the syrup and conveying it to market. Ohio thus joins hands with Maryland in protesting against the tin plate tariff, for which no shadow of justification has yet been adduced. The Senate tariff bill proposes a bounty of two cents a pound on maple sugar, but it remains to be seen whether the item will be retained. The proposed increase of the tariff on barley from twenty to thirty cents a bushel, as provided in the McKinley bill is exciting equally strong disaffection among the maltsters of New York State, who say they must have Canadian grain in order to make good beer. In their efforts to satisfy a few favored interests the authors of the McKinley bill have raised a host of enemies in various parts of the country whose influence ought to make itself felt at the polls.

YOUNG NOMINATED.

What a difference a few days will make! The convention that met in Lexington some days ago to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, adjourned in a dead lock for several days, and continued since die. Another convention assembled there last week for the same purpose and nominated Hon. Van B. Young, of Mt. Sterling, by acclamation.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

Farmers Alliance in Bath County is starting operative campaign. Lightning killed thirty-six turkeys for one man in Bourbon county.

Sparks Bros. have at their stable in Marshall, Mo., a mule which stands 18 1/2 hands high and large in proportion.

Messrs. H. L. Martin and T. M. Parrish bought 20,000 bu. of wheat of Miles & Sons, Frankfort, at 74 cents.—Woodford Star.

S. R. Bottom, of this county, sold last week to Woodson B. Arnold, his farm of 800 acres, near Perryville, for \$12,000.—Danville Advertiser.

Lehman Bros. purchased of the W. H. McBrayer estate, in Anderson, 200 cattle averaging 1,272 pounds, at 41c. Simon Well of same, 200 hogs, 281 lbs average, at \$3.65.

W. H. Clay's threshers burned on David Dodge's farm yesterday afternoon, and with it 150 bushels of wheat. Cause lost box on the straw-stacker.—Danville News.

The wheat crop is being threshed out, and the yield is about 65 per cent, with the grain rather small. The ruling price so far is seventy-five cents a bushel.—Frankfort Roundabout.

Mr. Harman has just completed threshing out an 80-acre field of wheat, which averaged seventy bushels per acre, while the rest of the county is yielding the best yet reported.—Danville Advertiser.

Bishop Wilson, who presided here at Kentucky Conference, will sail this week for Japan, where he will organize a Conference. He will also preside at China Mission Conference.—Paris Katholikon.

Colyer & Rice have sold to S. T. Cobb and John D. Harris their Jumbo Jack, a black horse, for \$1,000. This is one of the best years in the State and was never beaten in a Fair ring.

It has been estimated that for every 1,000 head of cattle in Great Britain sixty-seven tons of beef or veal are annually sent to market, and for every 1,000 head of sheep and lambs, twelve and one-half tons of mutton and lamb.

Messrs. F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston, who are understood to represent the purchasers of the Chicago stock yards and transit company for about \$20,000,000, state that the control of the stock yards of Chicago will remain in America.

Years ago an Ohio farmer was offered \$1.45 per bushel for his wheat. He said he'd hold for \$1.50, and 425 bushels have been in his granary ever since. The other day it was estimated that the rate had left less than twenty bushels of the pile.

Hawk & Duckworth, of New Jersey, have bought of T. A. Bradley, of this county, 67 good Tennessee stock ewes at \$4 per head; of John Robinson, of Mercer, 82 head, at the same figure, \$4, and Charles T. Black of this county, 30 at same price.—Danville Advertiser.

It is said that cabbage may be protected from worms by planting a few tobacco plants among the cabbage. The tobacco plants growing the taller, the butterfly which deposits the egg, first alights on them, and being sickened by the tobacco, it never lays an egg on the cabbage.

Mr. H. Ogden sold Friday to Henry Marcum, of Clay county, the farm of Ed. P. Bean containing 264 acres for \$36,000. This amount, \$14,000 in cash, \$10,000 to be paid Jan. 1st, when possession will be given and \$11,000 to be paid Jan. 1st, 1892, the deferred payments bearing 6 per cent interest.—Danville Advertiser.

The experience of Paris and New York horse-car companies is said to be that grey horses are the longest lived and give the greatest amount of service. Roan horses are about equally good. Cream colored horses lack staying power, especially in summer. Bays show an average. Black hoofs horses are stronger and tougher.

The Illinois State Dairyman's Association will hold its annual meeting at Chicago, July 16, 1890. Three more delegates from each state association and breeders association representing dairy cattle. The object is to consider all matters relating to the industry of the dairy in the West. Any one interested should correspond with Mr. Lovejoy Johnson, President Illinois Dairyman's Association, Stillman Valley, Ills.

Beware of Diatomists for Catarrh that Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should be shunned by the public. Beware of cheap imitations of the famous Catarrh cure, which are sold by drug stores, and by mail. The only safe and reliable Catarrh cure is that which is sold by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT.

By GREENE & EMBRY, Live Stock Commission Merchants at Clinton and Union Stock Yards and Covington Stock Yard.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14, 1890.
SHIPPING CATTLE.

Good to Extra \$ 4.00 @ 4.25
Fair to Good 3.75 @ 4.00
Common and Rough . . . 3.50 @ 3.75
Good to Extra Cows . . . 3.50 @ 3.75
Fair to Good Cows . . . 3.25 @ 3.50
Common and Rough . . . 3.00 @ 3.25

BUTCHER CATTLE.

Good to Extra \$ 3.90 @ 4.00
Fair to Good 3.75 @ 3.90
Extra Fat Steers 3.75 @ 3.90
Fair to Good Steers . . . 3.50 @ 3.75
Good to Extra Cows . . . 3.50 @ 3.75
Fair to Good Cows . . . 3.25 @ 3.50
Common and Rough . . . 3.00 @ 3.25

BULLS.

Best Shipping \$ 2.75 @ 3.00
Best Bologna 2.50 @ 2.75
Fair to Good 2.25 @ 2.50
Fair to Good Fattens . . . 2.00 @ 2.25
Common and Thin 1.75 @ 2.00

FEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Good Extra Steers . . . \$ 3.00 @ 3.25
Fair to Good Steers . . . 2.75 @ 3.00
Good to Extra Fattens . . 2.50 @ 2.75
Common and Thin 2.25 @ 2.50

COWS AND CALVES.

Best Grades \$ 3.00 @ 3.25
Fair to Good 2.75 @ 3.00
Common 2.50 @ 2.75
Best Veal Calves . . . 4.75 @ 5.00
Fair to Good 4.50 @ 4.75
Common and Heavy . . . 4.25 @ 4.50

HOGS.

Select Butchers . . . \$ 7.50 @ 8.00
Fair to Good Packers . . 7.00 @ 7.50
Good to Extra Lights . . 6.75 @ 7.00
Light Pigs 6.50 @ 6.75

SPRING LAMBS.

Extra \$ 7.25 @ 7.50

OLIVER PLOWS!



FOR SALE BY

SHACKELFORD & GENTRY,

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, House Furnishing Goods.
BLACKSMITHS' AND WAGON MAKERS' TOOLS AND MATERIAL.

Roofing and Guttering. Workers in Sheet Metal of All Kinds.
RICHMOND, KY. March 19, 1890.

J. H. & J. S. HAGAN FOR MEN ONLY!

—ARE—
IN THE LEAD

WITH THEIR SPLENDID LINE OF
GROCERIES
And Queensware.

MOVING ON TO GREATNESS

SELECTED STOCK, LOW PRICES, HEAVY WEIGHT, SQUARE DEALING.

Are the Corner Stores upon which our daily increasing business is being built. The same material of which the Corner Stores are laid shall be used in the construction of our business case throughout to the topmost tier.

Therefore we solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage we have received at the hands of the people of Richmond and vicinity. Trusting that this notice will be spared to keep up the standard of our stock, and to all at all orders at the very LOWEST PRICES consistent with such goods, we are the public servants.

J. H. & J. S. Hagan.

First Door Above Farmers Bank, RICHMOND, KY.

Reduction Sale for 30 Days Only!

CLOTHING! IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK AND MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS, WE WILL GIVE A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT OFF OF MARKED PRICES. REMEMBER THAT WE MARK OUR GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES AND SELL CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. OUR MOTTO IS: CASH TO AVOID A CRASH, AND SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS THEIR CASH.

Hats, SHOES, Slippers, TRUNKS, Valises, White Vests.

Shirts, NECKTIES, Madras Cloth, Umbrellas, Underwear, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS.

FOR SALE!

SWISS COTTAGE, 5 rooms, lot 10x20 to 10 foot alley; Orchard Street—new. QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE, 5 rooms, lot 25x50 to 10 foot alley; Hallie Irvine and Orange Streets.

THREE ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS, 40x150 feet; separate or as a whole, on Fifth Street.

THREE GOOD BUILDING LOTS, on Walnut Street, Powell's addition, 60x150 feet—each.

For prices on any of the above, inquire of (48-) E. W. WIGGINS.

LYNAX FARRISH, W. C. CUNNINGHAM.

New Livery and Sale Stable.

AT REASONABLE RATES. Saddle horses, horses and buggies hired at low rates. 16-18. PARRISH & CUNNINGHAM.

Bank Stock for Sale!

Twenty-five Shares of Madison National Bank Stock for sale. Apply to W. L. CRUTCHER, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

I desire to sell or rent privately the large two-story STORE HOUSE, situated on a good corner lot in Elliottsville, Ky., known as the Hagan property. (22) R. H. COLYER.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

We have opened a first-class shop, and desire to have the patronage of all who desire to have their clothing made to order. We guarantee first-class work. New and elegant furniture, clean thorough, and sharp razors.

M. C. MOORE, J. CARMICHAEL.

For Sale or Rent!

Twenty-five Shares of Madison National Bank Stock for sale. Apply to W. L. CRUTCHER, Agent.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
Write for Catalogue and full information.
LOUISVILLE, KY.